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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes: (1) planned increases in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees for the 2003-04 academic year (analyzing those increases as they relate to the tuition policy set forth by the 2003 General Assembly); (2) changes in tuition and fees in Virginia over the last 25 years; (3) cost sharing relationship between the state and in-state undergraduate students; and (4) trends in tuition increases nationally and peer comparisons. Findings include: the 2003 General Assembly established a tuition policy that institutions shall not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates by more than five percent in 2003-04 over the adjusted annualized 2002-03 base tuition; the overall actual average increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees, without annualizing the mid-year increases, will be 19.3 percent from 2002-03 to 2003-04; and the fall, average tuition and mandatory E&G charges will be less than they would have been had they increased by the rate of inflation between 1995-96 and 2003-04. Appendixes include comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for other student groups including in-state and out-of-state undergraduate and graduate and in-state and out-of-state first-professional. (SM)

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A SCHEV REPORT

2003 – 2004 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State-Supported Colleges & Universities

ED 481 767

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Commonwealth of Virginia, like the rest of the nation, has been in an economic recession since late 2001. Due to state budget shortfalls, the state funding to public higher education institutions was reduced twice in 2002. The total state funding was reduced by 22% from FY02 to FY04. In order to offset the reductions in state funding, the eight-year tuition freeze on in-state undergraduate students was lifted and institutions increased tuition twice in the 2002-03 academic year. As a result, the tuition and mandatory educational and general (E&G) fees for in-state undergraduate students were increased by 22%, on average, over 2001-02 levels. Concerned with rapid increases in tuition and the impact on college affordability and access, the 2003 General Assembly formulated a tuition policy with the following features:

- In-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general fee increases in FY04 shall not exceed 5% of the adjusted annualized FY03 base tuition;
- The cap on the tuition percentage increase does not apply to tuition increases used to support the institutions' share of salary increases and health costs;
- Institutions may charge all other student groups a free market-determined tuition and fee rate;

This report provides a summary of: 1) planned increases in in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees for the 2003-04 academic year and analyzes those increases as they relate to the tuition policy set forth by the 2003 General Assembly; 2) changes in tuition and fees in Virginia over the last 25 years; 3) cost sharing relationship between the state and in-state undergraduate students; 4) trends in tuition increases nationally and peer comparisons. Comparisons of changes in tuition and fees for other students groups including in-state graduate; out-of-state undergraduate; out-of-state graduate; in-state first-professional, and out-of-state first professional are provided in the appendices.

In order to assess trends in tuition and fees, it is important to understand higher education pricing. A student planning to attend a public college or university in Virginia can expect to pay the charges defined below:

1. ***Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees:*** Mandatory student charges used to support instruction and related education activities included in the Educational and General (E&G) program. E&G subprograms include instruction, research and public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of physical plant.

2. ***Mandatory Non-E&G Fees:*** Mandatory student charges used to support non-instructional activities such as student health services, athletics, recreational activities, campus transportation, and capital debt service.

3. ***Tuition and All Fees:*** Sum of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees.

4. ***Room and Board:*** Optional charges used to support the dormitory and dining functions for students choosing to live on-campus. Students living off-campus are exempted from these charges.

5. ***Total Cost:*** The total cost to students and parents – absent student financial aid. It includes the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, and room and board.

Although a change in any one of these areas clearly will impact the cost of attending college, this report focuses primarily on changes to tuition and mandatory E&G fees as well as changes to mandatory non-E&G fees. These two areas continue to generate the most interest from the public policymakers. Changes in the other areas are referenced only for national comparisons. Additional information is also included in the appendices.

KEY FINDINGS

- The 2003 General Assembly established a tuition policy that institutions shall not increase tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students by more than five percent in 2003-04 over the adjusted annualized 2002-03 base tuition. All institutions have complied with the tuition policy. The average increase at four-year institutions will be 4.8% for the upcoming academic year. At all institution levels, the average increase will be 4.1%.

- The overall actual average increase for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees, without annualizing the mid-year increases, will be 19.3% from 2002-03 to 2003-04. The actual average increase at four-year institutions will be 19.1% for the upcoming academic year. At the two-year institutions, the actual average increase will be 21.6%.

- The impact of the Commonwealth's eight-year policy to limit tuition increases for in-state undergraduate students becomes clear when one considers trends in tuition and fee increases since 1995-96. Between FY96 and FY02, the period of tuition freezes and a rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students decreased by 21% at both four-year institutions and two-year institutions. From FY02 to FY04, the same charges will increase by 46% at four-year institutions and 42% at two-year institutions.

- This fall, average tuition and mandatory E&G charges will be less than they would have been had they increased by the rate of inflation between 1995-96 (the year before the tuition freeze began) and 2003-04.

- In addition to tuition and mandatory E&G fees, institutions establish required fees to support non-instructional or related activities, such as student health

services, athletics, campus transportation, or debt service. These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) will increase, on average 8.5% for in-state undergraduate students next year. Although these increases exceed the five percent limit stipulated in the 2003 Appropriation Act, the primary uses of the increased charges are for institutions' share of salary increases and health costs as well as debt service. These increases are permitted under the tuition policy set forth by the 2003 General Assembly.

- Looking at tuition and all fees, including mandatory E&G and mandatory non-E&G fees, Virginia undergraduate students can expect to pay on average 15.1% more in 2003-04 than they did the prior year. Students at four-year institutions will pay about $664 more in 2003-04. Community college students will pay about $394 more this fall.

- Despite the increases in tuition and all fees for 2003-04, the national rankings of charges at Virginia's four-year institutions are not likely to change significantly. In 2002-03, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 20th highest nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 12th. Since these rankings were published, institutions in many states, including Virginia, enacted mid-year tuition increases. Further, average increases for 2003-04 are expected to be in the double digits nationally. If national increases for 2003-04 were conservatively estimated to be the same as last year, Virginia's four-year institutions would move up in the rankings by 3 to 4 positions. In fact, they may not increase at all once the national data are available.

- Tuition and fees at Virginia's community colleges have been among the lowest nationally for several years. Their rank in 2002-03 was 44th highest. Their rank in the 2003-04 is expected to be significantly higher – but still below the national average at about 30th.

- Virginia has gained ground relative to national cost trends over the last decade. For 2003-04, the total cost per capita disposable income is expected to be at 36.6%, the same as in 1991-92, and lower than it has been in seven of the last twelve years. Further, over the last decade, the percentage of personal income consumed by the cost of higher education in Virginia has moderated significantly, while the total cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income has increased dramatically nationwide. Although it is estimated the cost per capita disposable income will increase in Virginia due to tuition and fee increases next year, the cost percentage is still lower than that ten years ago and more in line with national averages.

- Over the years, tuition charges to in-state undergraduate students in Virginia have been largely influenced by the state's economic situation. The Commonwealth restricted tuition during the booming economy but allowed institutions to assess double-digit tuition increases to offset general fund

reductions during economic recessions -- when students and their families can least afford to pay. Although college education is more affordable today for Virginia students than it was ten years ago (as measured by per capita disposable income), this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing over the period, with varying degrees of equity depending on when a student entered the system. The practice lacked continuity and predictability, limited students and their families' ability to save effectively for college and did not provide equity for taxpayers in terms of meeting the cost of education.

CHALLENGING BUDGET CONDITIONS AND TUITION POLICY

Due to the nationwide economic recession, the Commonwealth of Virginia experienced a general fund budget shortfall in the 2002-04 biennium. In order to balance the state budget as required by the Virginia Constitution, during the 2002 legislative session, the Governor and General Assembly reduced general fund appropriations to all state agencies including public higher education institutions. As a result, the state support to the Educational and General (E&G) programs at public higher education institutions was reduced by $153.1 million or 11.4% by FY04. To offset the reductions in the general fund so as to maintain the quality of education at institutions, the Governor and General Assembly lifted eight years of tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students, but encouraged institutions to increase the in-state undergraduate tuition by no more than 9% for the 2002-03 academic year. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (SCHEV)'s annual report of *the 2002-03 Tuition and Fees at Virginia's State-Supported Colleges and Universities* summarized the increases in tuition and fees by institution and student type from FY02 to FY03.

However, impacted by a slower-than-expected economic recovery, the Governor, faced with a growing state budget shortfall, had to further reduce the state appropriations for the 2002-04 biennium in October 2002. The reductions affected most of the state agencies and public higher education institutions as well. The budget cuts for each college and university varied based on tuition level and percentage of students from outside Virginia. To help offset the additional general fund reductions, institutions' boards of visitors approved mid-year tuition increases for the spring semester of 2003.

The two consecutive budget cuts reduced the annual general fund support to E&G by over $291 million in total ($153.1 million during the 2002 legislative session and an additional $138.3 million in October), or 22% on average by FY04, compared to the original FY02 appropriations. The total average tuition increase was 22% at all institutional levels from FY02 to FY03. It is estimated that institutions were able to offset approximately 56% of the general fund reduction with additional tuition increases in FY03. It is projected that additional revenue generated from 2003-04 tuition increases will be $218.5 million more than that in FY02, which is about 75% of the $291 million reduction in general funding support to higher education.

Concerned with rapid increases in tuition and the impact on college affordability and access, the 2003 General Assembly formulated a tuition policy, *Item 136 E* in the Appropriation Act, that specifies:

> E1.a. Consistent with the authorization provided in § 4-2.01 b. of this act, the boards of visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education shall determine tuition, fees, and charges for each fiscal year of the 2002-2004 biennium, provided that increases for in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory educational and general fees for the 2003-04 academic year not

exceed five percent of the annualized tuition rates set by the boards for the 2002-03 academic year.

b. Institutions shall apply comparable increases to all in-state, undergraduate students. Institutions may charge all other student groups a free market-determined tuition and fee rate.

c. For purposes of determining the annualized 2002-03 base tuition rate upon which the five percent threshold shall be calculated, boards of visitors may apply mid-year increases approved for the Spring 2003 semester to each semester of the 2003-04 academic year. The tuition rates for 2003-04 shall not exceed 105 percent of the annualized 2002-03 base tuition level.

d. Institutions that adopted mid-year increases for the Spring 2003 semester that were less than $225 and resulted in less than a $450 cumulative increase in tuition over 2001-02 rates may adopt an adjusted annualized tuition rate upon which the five percent threshold shall be calculated. For those institutions, boards can apply up to $225 per semester for the 2003-04 academic year rather than continuing the mid-year Spring 2003 increase for both semesters of the 2003-04 academic year. The tuition rates for 2003-04 shall not exceed 105 percent of the adjusted annualized base tuition level.

e. In calculating increases for the 2003-04 academic year, Mary Washington College and Virginia State University may exclude auxiliary fees that were reclassified as part of the 2002-03 tuition actions.

f. The provisions herein shall not apply to increases in tuition used to support the nongeneral fund share of the second year salary increases provided in Item 511 M of this act, health insurance costs included in Item 504 of this act, or related costs associated with the University of Virginia's self-insured health plan. To the extent institutions increase tuition to support these items, increases shall be applied proportionately to all in-state and out-of-state students.

g. In the event that additional appropriation reductions for state-supported colleges and universities are required pursuant to § 4-1.04 of this act subsequent to the enactment of this act, the Governor shall have the authority to exempt institutions of higher education from the five percent limitation included in paragraph E.1.a. above, provided such exemption is communicated in writing to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees within 10 days of such action.

2. In setting tuition and fee increases for each of the next two fiscal years, the boards of visitors are directed to consider the following: (a) the consumer price index; (b) in-state tuition charges of each institution's public peer group; (c) the maximization of other revenues by setting tuition rates for out-of-state students, graduate students and first professional students at market rate or higher without

adversely affecting the access of in-state students to Virginia's public colleges and universities; (d) the reflection of the amortized cost of the construction and renovation of buildings approved by the Commonwealth of Virginia Educational Institutions Bond Act of 1992, the 21st Century College Trust and the Building Virginia's Future capital improvement programs in the tuition and fee rates for nonresident students; (e) the feasibility of setting aside a portion of the tuition increase to provide additional financial aid resources, in combination with state, federal, and private resources; (f) the impact of tuition increases on access and the availability of student aid; and (g) the impact of a tuition increase on the composition of the institution's applicant pool.

3. In determining tuition and fee charges, the boards of visitors or other governing bodies of institutions of higher education shall (a) make every effort to achieve potential cost savings as opposed to tuition increases and (b) not increase the current proportion of nonresident undergraduate students if the institution's nonresident undergraduate enrollment exceeds 25 percent.

4. Two-year public institutions are exempt from the restrictions contained in 3(b) above for the 2002-2004 biennium.

5. Norfolk State University, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia State University are exempt from the restrictions contained in 3(b) above for the 2002-2004 biennium.

6. Each institution shall communicate its tuition and fee charges, as approved by its board of visitors, to the Secretary of Education, the State Council of Higher Education, and the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by May 15 of each fiscal year. In addition, each institution shall report to the State Council of Higher Education, in a format prescribed by the Council, the amount of nongeneral fund revenues derived annually, including the amounts derived in accordance with paragraph E.1.(f) of this item. The State Council of Higher Education shall report to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by November 1 of each fiscal year the results of the nongeneral fund revenue survey. This report shall serve as the foundation for nongeneral fund appropriation adjustments made by the Department of Planning and Budget.

7. In accordance with Item 1.E. of this act and prior to the 2004 General Assembly Session, the Joint Subcommittee Studying Higher Education Funding Policies shall recommend a cost-sharing policy that includes a tuition policy as part of the General Assembly's ongoing efforts to fund higher education pursuant to the base adequacy guidelines. The Joint Subcommittee shall also address funding and policy issues related to student financial aid.

Chart 1 details planned increases for in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by institution in FY04 and analyzes those increases as they relate to the adopted 2003 tuition policy. The data show, excluding tuition increases used to support the institutions' share of salary increases and fringe benefit costs, all institutions have complied with the tuition policy regarding increases in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for FY04. That is, the tuition and mandatory E&G fee increase does not exceed five percent of the adjusted annualized FY03 base tuition. The average overall increase is 4.1%. If increases for salary and fringe costs are included, the total average increase in tuition and mandatory E&G fees will be 8.0% with a range of increases from –5.5% to 16.1%,

Chart 1
2003-04 Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Charges
Annualized Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]
A Comparison to the 2003 Tuition Policy

	2002-03			2003-04					
Institutions	Annualized Base Tuition [2]	Mandatory E&G Fees [3]	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [3] (Excl. Sal/Fringe Costs	% Increase Over 2002-03	Tuition Related to Sal/Fringe Costs	% Increase Over 2002-03	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [3]	% Increase Over 2002-03
George Mason University	$3,360	$0	$3,360	$3,528	5.0%	$102	3.0%	$3,630	8.0%
Old Dominion University	$2,814	$16	$2,830	$2,935	3.7%	$37	1.3%	$2,972	5.0%
University of Virginia [4]	$4,091	$61	$4,152	$4,363	5.1%	$287	6.9%	$4,650	12.0%
Virginia Commonwealth University	$3,316	$0	$3,316	$3,482	5.0%	$118	3.6%	$3,600	8.6%
Virginia Tech	$3,844	$0	$3,844	$4,002	4.1%	$188	4.9%	$4,190	9.0%
College of William and Mary	$3,350	$0	$3,350	$3,518	5.0%	$242	7.2%	$3,760	12.2%
Christopher Newport University	$2,558	$40	$2,598	$2,728	5.0%	$86	3.3%	$2,814	8.3%
UVA-Wise	$2,505	$0	$2,505	$2,616	4.4%	$14	0.6%	$2,630	5.0%
James Madison University	$2,140	$0	$2,140	$2,246	4.9%	$136	6.4%	$2,382	11.3%
Longwood University	$2,792	$0	$2,792	$2,932	5.0%	$114	4.1%	$3,046	9.1%
Mary Washington College	$2,200	$960	$3,160	$3,210	1.6%	$144	4.6%	$3,354	6.1%
Norfolk State University [5]	$1,464	$164	$1,628	$1,842	13.2%	$48	2.9%	$1,890	16.1%
Radford University	$2,254	$0	$2,254	$2,367	5.0%	$89	3.9%	$2,456	9.0%
Virginia Military Institute	$3,574	$0	$3,574	$3,753	5.0%	$103	2.9%	$3,856	7.9%
Virginia State University [6]	$1,780	$0	$1,780	$1,844	3.6%	$44	2.4%	$1,888	6.1%
Richard Bland College	$2,028	$24	$2,052	$1,882	-8.3%	$58	2.8%	$1,940	-5.5%
VA Community College System	$1,650	$90	$1,740	$1,733	-0.4%	$41	2.3%	$1,774	1.9%
Average 4-Year Institutions	$2,803	$83	$2,886	$3,024	4.8%	$117	4.0%	$3,141	8.9%
Average 2-Year Institutions	$1,839	$57	$1,896	$1,808	-4.7%	$49	2.6%	$1,857	-2.1%
Average All Institutions	$2,689	$80	$2,769	$2,881	4.1%	$109	3.9%	$2,990	8.0%

[1] Tuition and mandatory E&G fees are mandatory charges assessed against students for Educational and General (E&G program operating purposes. E&G programs include instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support and physical plant.

[2] Calculated as original tuition plus (mid-year increase x 2). Institutions with mid-year increases that were less than a $450 cumulative increase in tuition over 2001-02 rates, may apply up to $225 per semester, $450 in total, to calculate an adjusted annualized base tuition level.

[3] Excludes technology fees.

[4] The calculated increase for 2003-04 employed by the University of Virginia was based on increasing tuition and all mandatory E&G fees, including the technology fee, by 5 percent. When the technology fee is excluded from the calculation, the increase is 5.1 percent.

[5] NSU was the only institution that did not increase 2002-03 charges mid-year.

[6] While VSU did not increase tuition mid-year, they did impose a fee surcharge on all full-time students related to the allocation of utility costs to Auxiliary Enterprises ($250 for in-state students and $150 for out-of-state students.)

Norfolk State University (NSU) increased in-state undergraduate tuition by 13.2% from FY03 to FY04, an increase higher than the five percent increase cap set by the tuition policy guidelines for FY04. However, NSU was the only institution that did not assess a mid-year tuition increase. The tuition policy allows the institutions to set the 2003-04 tuition over an adjusted FY03 base tuition which combines the original 2002-03 tuition plus the adjusted annualized mid-year increase. As NSU did not have a mid-year

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increase, its adjusted FY03 base tuition was lower than the allowable rate and therefore artificially overstates the increase. In addition, Richard Bland College and the Virginia Community College System appear to have reduced their tuition and mandatory E&G fees in FY04 by this calculation. However, this is not the case. Their mid-year increases were simply less than $450, the amount the tuition policy permits institutions to use as the adjusted annualized mid-year increase for the FY03 base tuition.

A comparison of actual increases in tuition, mandatory fees, and room and board charges for full-time in-state undergraduate students between 2002-03 and 2003-04 is in Appendix D-1. Increases in tuition and mandatory fees for other types of students are contained in Appendices of D-2 through D-6.

A Look Back: Tuition Trends in Virginia

Over the last 25 years, the state's tuition policy has changed significantly. Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, tuition was steadily increased at Virginia institutions. In the early 1990s, the state reduced its funding to higher education due to the economic recession. As a result, institutions increased tuition by double-digit percentages during that period. To contain escalating tuition, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap on how much the institutions' governing boards could increase in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees. During the 1994-96 biennium, institutions could not increase these charges by more than three percent – about the rate of inflation. In 1996-97, the Governor and General Assembly suspended the boards' authority to increase tuition and froze tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students. To make college more affordable, the Governor and General Assembly rolled back in-state undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees by 20% in 1999-2000. Following the tuition rollback, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduates once again were frozen until 2002-03, the year when the state funding to higher education was reduced again due to the economic recession. To offset the general fund reduction, the Governor and General Assembly lifted eight years of tuition restrictions on in-state undergraduate students. As a result of further state budget reductions made in October 2002, institutional boards of visitors levied mid-year increases for the spring semester of 2003 on top of the 2002-03 annual increases. Concerned with the impact of tuition increases and college affordability, the Governor and General Assembly established a cap on increases in tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students.

The changes of tuition increases in Virginia are graphically displayed on the following page. At four-year institutions, the impact of those recent policies is evident in Chart 2A. In constant dollars, in-state, undergraduate tuition and mandatory E&G fees (charges for instruction and related costs) at four-year institutions have increased by 82% over the last 25 years. At two-year institutions, the same trend is evident in Chart 2B. In constant dollars, average charges at these institutions increased by 91% over the last 25 years. However, even with the tuition increases in FY03 and FY04, tuition charges in constant dollars are still less than they were ten years ago at both four-year and two-year institutions.

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Chart 2A
Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
Four-Year Institution Average

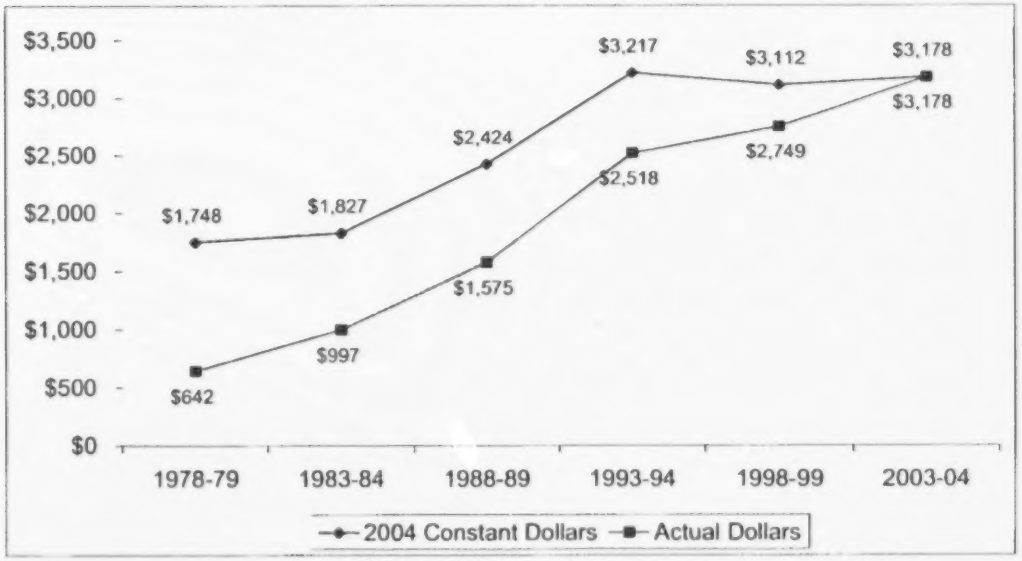
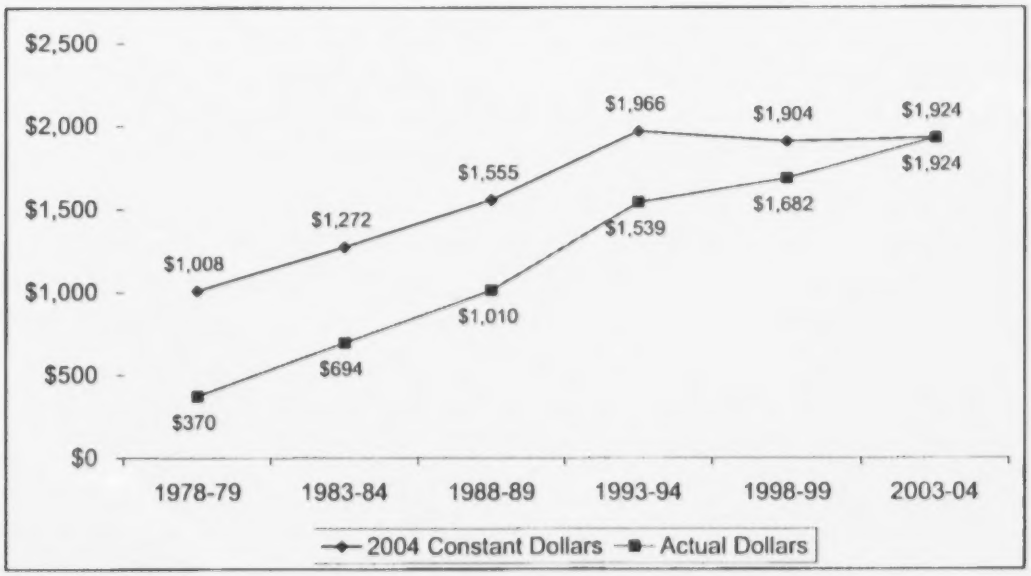


Chart 2B
Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
Two-Year Institution Average



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SHARING THE COST OF EDUCATION

Looking at the tuition trends in Virginia provides an interesting and useful context in which to consider the increases for the 2003-04 academic year. However, to assess the impact of those increases, it is important to consider the role of the state in providing general fund support for higher education, the proportionate cost students pay, and how other fees and charges may impact the bottom line for students and their parents.

Prior to the economic recession of the early 1990s, the Commonwealth used a cost-sharing policy to determine appropriate tuition levels. To establish more equitable tuition practices among institutions, Virginia introduced a 70/30 policy in 1976. Under this plan, E&G appropriations were based on the state providing 70% of the cost of education – a budgetary estimate based on the instruction and related support costs per student – and students contributing the remaining 30%. (The community college policy was 80% state/20% students).

The 30% component was comprised of two parts: 1) tuition and fee revenue from in-state students; and 2) tuition and fee revenue from out-of-state students. In order to meet the 30% goal, the policy required in-state students at Virginia's public four-year institutions to cover approximately 25% of the cost of their education. The remainder of the 30% revenue came from out-of-state students, who contributed 75% of the cost of their education.

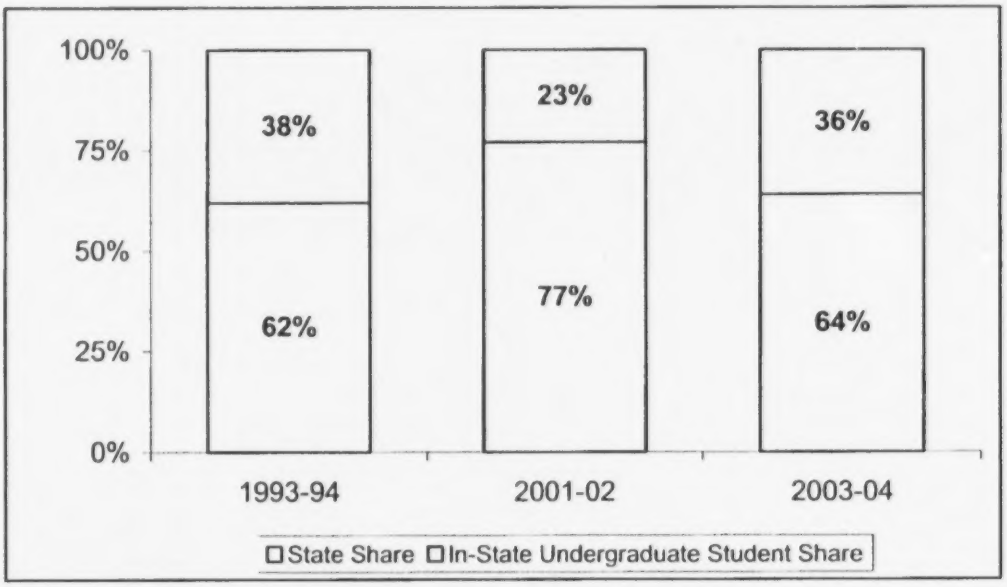
Due to the recession of early 1990s, the 70/30 policy was discontinued. The Commonwealth could no longer afford to maintain the same level of general fund support. As a result, large tuition increases were authorized to offset general fund budget reductions. In fact, by the end of the recession, in-state students contributed up to 40% of the cost of education at some institutions. In 1993, the Commonwealth implemented a state policy requiring institutions to set out-of-state tuition at a level that would cover at least 100% of the cost of education. This requirement helped further reduce increasing pressures on the state general fund.

During the 2000 legislative session, the General Assembly and Governor once again affirmed the policy that in-state undergraduate students should pay a consistent percentage of the cost of education. They directed institutions to begin phasing in-state, student tuition charges to 20% of the average cost at the community colleges and 25% at the public four-year institutions. In the following 2001-02 academic year, upon implementing the cost share policy, 13 of the 15 four-year institutions met the stated goal of charging in-state undergraduates no more than 25% of the cost of their education. The system average cost was 23% for the student's share. However, due to the current economic recession, institutions increased tuition twice in 2002-03 in order to offset state funding reductions made in 2002. Based on institutions' boards of visitors approved tuition increases for 2003-04, the average in-state undergraduate student share of cost at four-year institutions will be 35%. The average in-state undergraduate student share for the entire system will be 36% of the cost of education in the 2003-04

academic year with only two institutions at 25% or below (Norfolk State University and Virginia State University).

Chart 3 depicts the average cost shares between the state and in-state undergraduate student in FY94, FY02 and FY04. The data show that students had the highest share of cost of education in FY94, while the state had the highest cost share in FY02. Although tuition rapidly increased in FY03 and FY04, the estimated share of cost for students in FY04 will still be less than the cost in-state undergraduate students shared in FY94.

Chart 3
Cost Share Relationship between the State and In-State Undergraduate Students



OTHER MANDATORY CHARGES

While the Commonwealth's cost-sharing policy is based on instruction-related charges, students are required to pay other mandatory fees. These charges (often referred to as mandatory non-E&G fees) support auxiliary activities, such as athletics, student health services, campus transportation, and debt service. Unlike instruction, these non-educational activities receive no state tax support and are funded almost entirely by student revenue. Chart 4 summarizes tuition and total fees planned for in-state undergraduate students in 2003-04.

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Chart 4

2003-04 Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Charges
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees (1)

Institutions	Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	% Increase Over 2002-03	$ Increase Over 2002-03
George Mason University	$5,112	10.9%	$504
Old Dominion University	$4,928	10.9%	$484
University of Virginia	$5,964	19.8%	$984
Virginia Commonwealth University	$4,869	15.4%	$651
Virginia Tech	$5,095	17.5%	$759
College of William and Mary	$6,430	17.2%	$942
Christopher Newport University	$4,600	20.4%	$778
UVA-Wise	$4,496	11.2%	$452
James Madison University	$5,058	13.5%	$600
Longwood University	$5,877	17.9%	$894
Mary Washington College	$4,688	11.9%	$499
Norfolk State University	$3,840	16.5%	$544
Radford University	$4,140	15.2%	$546
Virginia Military Institute	$7,584	11.3%	$767
Virginia State University	$4,350	14.4%	$546
Richard Bland College	$2,080	16.1%	$288
VA Community College System	$1,882	26.5%	$394
Average 4-Year Institutions	$5,136	14.8%	$664
Average 2-Year Institutions	$1,981	20.8%	$341
Average All Institutions	$4,764	15.1%	$625

(1) Includes mandatory E&G fees as well mandatory non-E&G fees which are charges assessed against students primarily for Auxiliary Enterprise activities such as athletics, student health services, student unions, recreational facilitiesand programs,campus transportation, and capital debt service.

As with tuition and mandatory E&G fees, the Governor and General Assembly limited the authority of the institutions' governing boards to increase mandatory non-E&G fees at five percent annually in the 2003 Appropriation Act. However, exceptions are permitted if institutions set fees higher to support state-mandated wage and salary increases and/or funding for non-educational capital projects approved by the General Assembly. At four-year institutions, for in-state undergraduate students, mandatory non-E&G fees will average $1,958 for the 2003-04 academic year -- an increase of 8.5% over 2002-03. At two-year institutions, these fees will average $57 for the upcoming year, reflecting no change from the 2002-03 levels. Increases in excess of 5% are needed to support institutions' share of salary increases and health costs, capital projects authorized by the General Assembly or other areas exempted by the

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Appropriation Act. Appendix C provides a list of all mandatory non-E&G fees by institution.

The combination of tuition, mandatory E&G fees, and mandatory non-E&G fees constitute the total basic charges required for any student attending college. The overall average increase in tuition and all fees for in-state undergraduates will be 15.1% – with the increase at the four-year institutions averaging 14.8%, and at the two-year institutions, 20.8%.

COMPARISON OF TUITION & FEE RATES IN OTHER STATES

Based upon a widely recognized national survey of 2002 total mandatory charges conducted by Washington State's Higher Education Coordinating Board, Virginia's institutions have become more cost competitive regionally and nationally over the past ten years (see Chart 5). In 1993-94, by comparison, Virginia's charges in these categories ranked as high as 5th, 2nd, and 19th respectively. In 2002-03, Virginia ranked 20th highest nationally in terms of mandatory charges for in-state undergraduates at major public universities, 12th highest among public colleges and state universities and 44th highest among state community colleges in that year.

Chart 5

Tuition and Fees
Rank Among All States [1][2]

	1989-90	1993-94	2000-01	2002-03	Estimated 2003-04
Major Public Universities University of Virginia	8th	5th	18th	20th	16th
Public Colleges and State Universities George Mason University Old Dominion University James Madison University Longwood University Radford University	2nd	2nd	11th	12th	9th
Public Community Colleges	28th	19th	41st	44th	30th

[1] Based on a survey conducted by the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board. Although not all public institutions are included in this survey, the averages and changes over time at the same set of institutions offer consistency, and the large number of institutions included provides a close approximation to state averages.

[2] Charges for VA institutions reflect actual tuition and fee rates. Charges in other states are estimated by increasing 2002-03 amounts by average category increases in 2002-03: 9.8% at major public universities, 10% at public colleges and state universities, and 8.3% at community colleges.

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The ranking for the category of "major public universities" is based on tuition and total mandatory fees at the University of Virginia – the Commonwealth's flagship university. The ranking for the category of "public colleges and state universities" is based on the average tuition and fee rates at George Mason University, James Madison University, Longwood University, Old Dominion University, and Radford University, as compared to a sampling of similar institutions in other states. Although not all public institutions are included in this category, the averages and changes over time at the same set of institutions provide some consistency. The sampling of institutions also closely approximates the statewide average of tuition and fees.

The 2002-03 Washington State survey showed that between 1998-99 and 2002-03, mandatory charges rose an average of 26.7% at state flagship institutions, as compared to a decrease of 5.6% at the University of Virginia. Similarly, in-state tuition and total mandatory fees at public colleges and state universities rose 27.5% between 1998-99 and 2002-03 as compared to an average increase of 1.3% at George Mason University, Old Dominion University, James Madison University, Longwood University and Radford University. Over the same period, mandatory charges at community colleges nationwide increased 23.6% as compared to a decrease of 9.3% in Virginia.

Despite significant increases in tuition and all fees for 2003-04, the national rankings of charges at Virginia's four-year institutions are not likely to change significantly. In 2002-03, in-state undergraduate tuition and fees at Virginia's flagship institution ranked 20th highest nationally. Tuition and fees at other public colleges and universities ranked 12th. Since these rankings were published, institutions in many states, including Virginia, enacted mid-year tuition increases. Further, average increases for 2003-04 are expected to be in the double digits nationally. If national increases for 2003-04 were conservatively estimated to be the same as last year, Virginia's four-year institutions would move up in the rankings by three to four positions. In fact, the rankings may not increase at all once the national data are available. Tuition and fees at Virginia's community colleges have been among the lowest nationally for several years. Their rank in 2002-03 was 44th highest. Their rank in the 2003-04 is expected to be higher – but still below the national average at 30th.

Beyond state comparisons, it is also important to consider how Virginia's institutions fare relative to their public peer institutions nationally. Chart 6 compares the tuition and all fees at Virginia institutions with those at their national public peer institutions. Based on the tuition information from the U.S. News and World Report 2003 Edition of "America's Best Colleges" (the most recent source of national tuition data), for four-year institutions, seven Virginia institutions charged less in tuition and all fees than their peer average while eight Virginia institutions charged higher than their peers. The percentage difference ranged from –17.1% to 28.5%. However, at all institutional levels, the average charge at Virginia four-year institutions was only 1.7%, or $73, higher than the peer average in 2002-03. Data for two-year institutions were not provided in this publication.

Chart 6

Comparison of Tuition and All Fees at Public Peer Institutions

Institution	# Public Peers	2002-03 Virginia Institution[1]	2002-03 Peer Average[2]	2002-03 Percent Difference
Virginia Institution's Rate Below Peer Average				
Christopher Newport University	22	$3,822	$3,879	-1.5%
George Mason University	22	$4,608	$4,616	-0.2%
Mary Washington College	2	$4,189	$5,051	-17.1%
Radford University	24	$3,594	$3,812	-5.7%
University of Virginia	15	$4,980	$4,984	-0.1%
Virginia Commonwealth University	20	$4,218	$4,585	-8.0%
Virginia Tech	22	$4,336	$5,138	-15.6%
Virginia Institution's Rate Above Peer Average				
College of William and Mary	8	$5,448	$5,225	4.3%
James Madison University	19	$4,458	$4,126	8.0%
Longwood University	15	$4,983	$4,668	6.7%
Norfolk State University	24	$3,296	$3,042	8.3%
Old Dominion University	23	$4,444	$4,057	9.5%
University of Virginia at Wise	6	$4,044	$3,881	4.2%
Virginia Military Institute	2	$6,817	$5,305	28.5%
Virginia State University	24	$3,804	$3,570	6.6%

Notes:
(1) Include mid-year surcharges in Spring 2003.
(2) Based on tuition and fee rates reported by U.S.New and World Report in the 2003 Edition of "America's Best Colleges". Due to report timing, peer average does not include any possible mid-year tuition and fee increases.

THE BOTTOM LINE FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS

Although the Commonwealth typically has focused its attention on tuition and mandatory fees, students and parents are equally, if not more, concerned about the total cost of college. Absent student financial aid, an in-state undergraduate student living on-campus can expect to pay: tuition and mandatory E&G fees, mandatory non-E&G fees, and room and board charges at public four-year colleges and universities. Students and their families are also responsible for other incidental charges such as books, transportation, and supplies, which for purposes of this report are not included in the cost figure.

For 2003-04, room and board charges will average $5,707, an increase of 5.2%. For a student living on-campus, room and board fees will account for about 53% of the total price of their college education. In total, the sum of tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, on average, will be $10,842 next academic year – an increase of $945 or

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9.5% for in-state undergraduate students at four-year institutions. Chart 7 details the average charges and percent increases from FY03 to FY04 at four-year and two-year institutions.

Chart 7

2003-04 Full-Time Undergraduate Resident Student Charges

Institution Type	Charges	Avg $ Incr	Avg % Incr
Senior Institution Average			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees*	$3,139	$509	19.4%
Technology Fee	$39	$0.6	1.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	$1,958	$154	8.5%
Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees	$5,136	$664	14.8%
Room and Board	$5,707	$282	5.2%
Total	$10,843	$945	9.5%
Community Colleges			
Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees*	$1,857	$339	22.3%
Technology Fee	$67	$2	3.5%
Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	$57	$0	0.0%
Total	$1,981	$341	20.8%

* Excludes technology fee.

For students and their parents, the cost of a college education is determined by the total cost they will have to pay relative to the level of resources available to them. One commonly cited indicator of college affordability is the relationship of total charges – tuition, all mandatory fees, room and board, and other ancillary charges – as a percentage of per capita disposable income. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the U.S. Department of Commerce, per capita disposable income is the income that is available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal income tax payments and personal non-tax payments (donations, fees, fines, and forfeitures) to government. Between 2002-03 and 2003-04, per capita disposable income in Virginia is expected to grow by 5.2%, while median total costs at Virginia's public four-year institutions will rise by 13.7%. As a result, median undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income will increase from 33.8% in 2002-03 to 36.6%. Despite this one-year increase, the cost is still slightly less than the percent of disposable income required a decade ago.

Compared to other states, Virginia's median in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have exceeded the national average over the last decade. However, the Commonwealth's policy to restrain and reduce in-state undergraduate tuition between 1994 and 2002 has reduced the gap between the state and national averages. In 1990, Virginia's per capita disposable income was about 6% higher than the national average. In contrast, the median total undergraduate charge

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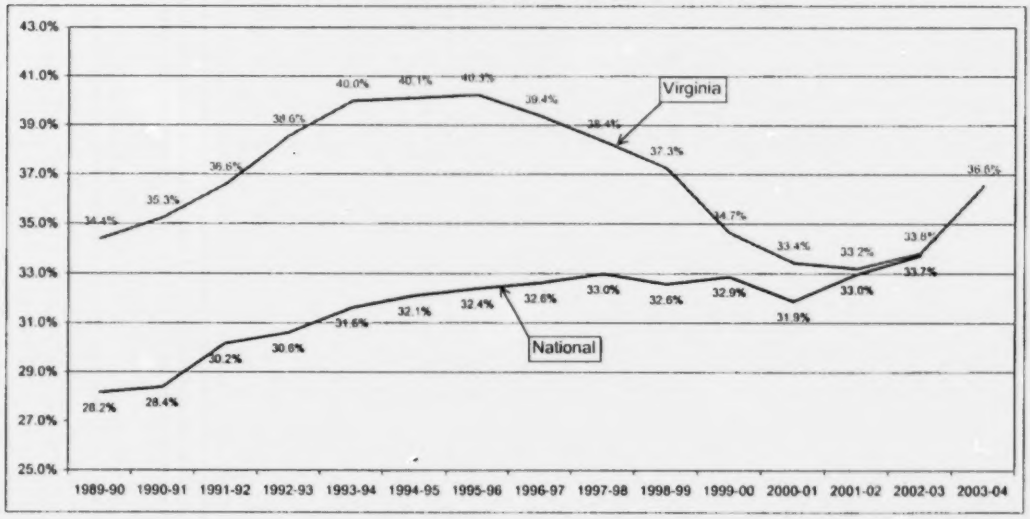
(including room and board) for in-state undergraduate students was nearly 30% higher than the national norm. Nationally, total charges represented 28.2% of per capita disposable income while the rate was 34.4% in Virginia. By 2003, the relationship between student charges and income had changed substantially in Virginia. While Virginia's income was still approximately 6% higher than the national average, total student charges were also about 6% higher than they were nationally. As a result, median charges for in-state undergraduates represented about the same percentage of income in Virginia (33.8%) as they do nationally (33.7%), as is shown in Chart 8A. National data for 2003-04 will not be available until late 2003, so the impact of the recent tuition and fee increases in Virginia relative to the nation is yet to be evaluated.

Chart 8A

Average Public 4-Year Total Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income



Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees, and room and board. Excludes mid-year tuition increases.
The 2003-04 national average is estimated based on the annual increase rate in the prior year.
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

In comparison, Virginia two-year institutions' average in-state undergraduate charges as a percentage of per capita disposable income have undergone dramatic changes in the past 15 years. Cost at two-year institutions as a percentage of per capita disposable personal income is much lower than that at four-year institutions because two-year institutions do not provide room and board for students. Room and board costs usually account for 50%, or more, of the total cost for living on campus. Until the late 1990s (see Chart 8B), Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percent of disposable income was higher than the national average. As a result of the tuition rollback in 1999, the percent of disposable income dropped below the national average. Even with recent tuition increases in 2002-03, Virginia two-year institutions' average cost as a percentage of per capita disposable income is still lower than the national average. Thus, Virginia two-year institutions remain affordable relative to the nation.

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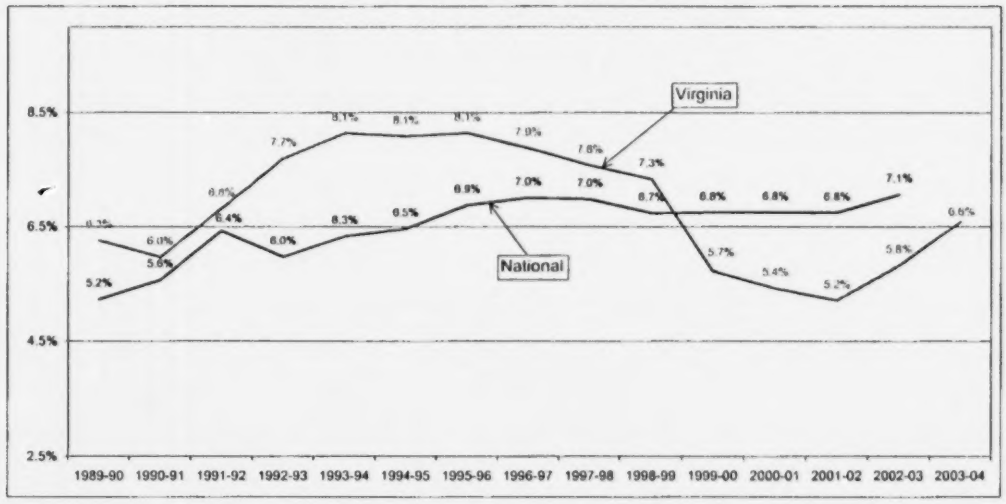
Chart 8B

Average Public 2-Year Total Undergraduate Charges
As a Percent of Per Capita Disposable Income

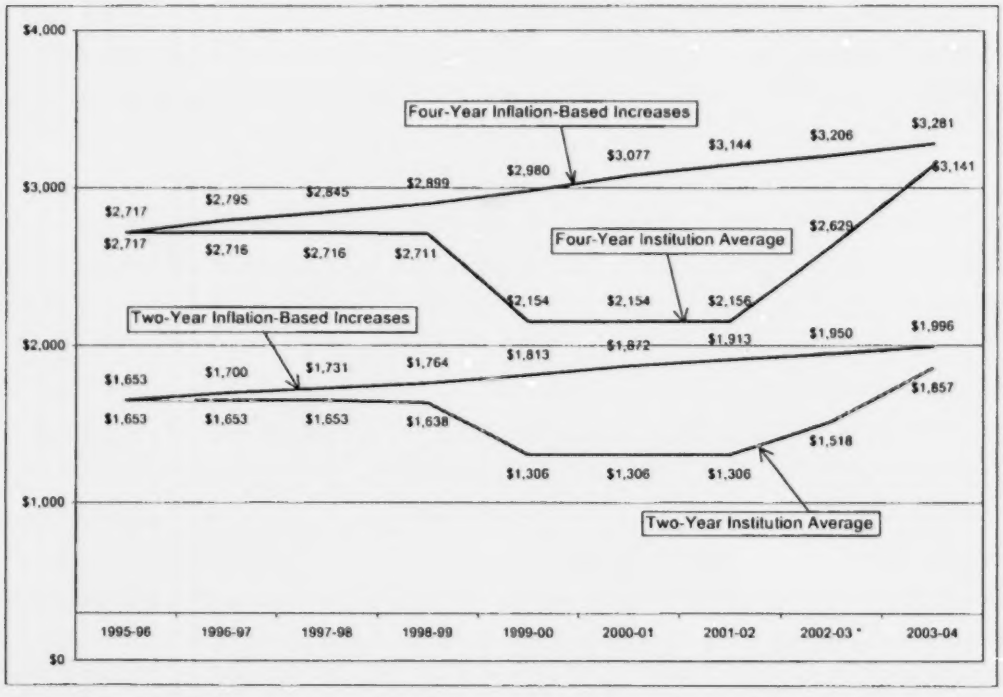


Note: Cost includes tuition and mandatory fees. Excludes mid-year tuition increases.
The 2003-04 national average is estimated based on the annual increase rate in the prior year.
Source: College Board, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and SCHEV.

ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

Chart 9

Average Full-Time In-State Undergraduate Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees
(Excluding Technology Fees)



Note: * Includes mid-year tuition increases.
Source: SCHEV

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Over much of the last decade, the Commonwealth has not only aspired to make a college education more affordable for Virginia students but also has achieved progress toward this goal. However, this affordability was achieved through dramatic shifts in cost sharing over the period, with varying degrees of equity depending upon when a student entered the system. Chart 9 compares the average tuition and mandatory E&G fees from FY96 to FY04 with hypothetical inflation-indexed tuition increases over the same period for in-state undergraduate students. There is no doubt that the tuition freeze and rollback actions have made Virginia public higher education more affordable. Students have benefited from the state tuition restrictions as they paid less than inflation-indexed tuition during this period. In fact, Chart 9 depicts that tuition this fall will be less than it would have been had it increased by the rate of inflation between 1995-96 (the year before the tuition freeze began) and 2003-04). However, the chart also shows the gap in tuition has narrowed in FY04 as a result of the recent increases.

Given the recent history of state tuition polices, an emerging question is: *Will the next decade be characterized by more gradual tuition increases or will the tuition pendulum continue to swing unpredictably back and forth?*

Appendix A

2003-04 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees			Mandatory Technology Fee			Mandatory Non-E&G			Tuition and Total Mandatory Fees			Average Room and Board			Total		
	Charge	% Incr	$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	$ Incr	Charge	% Incr	$ Incr
George Mason University	$3,630	15%	$462	$42	0.0%	$0	$1,440	3.0%	$42	$5,112	10.9%	$504	$5,881	2.6%	$150	$10,993	6.3%	$654
Old Dominion University	$2,972	16%	$413	$43	0.0%	$0	$1,913	3.9%	$71	$4,928	10.9%	$484	$5,513	3.1%	$167	$10,441	6.7%	$651
University of Virginia	$4,650	23%	$883	$45	0.0%	$0	$1,269	8.6%	$101	$5,964	19.8%	$984	$5,591	6.9%	$360	$11,555	13.2%	$1,344
Virginia Commonwealth University	$3,600	19%	$584	$41	0.0%	$0	$1,228	5.8%	$67	$4,869	15.4%	$651	$6,723	16.9%	$973	$11,592	16.3%	$1,624
Virginia Tech	$4,190	22%	$746	$38	0.0%	$0	$867	1.5%	$13	$5,095	17.5%	$759	$4,146	0.3%	$14	$9,241	9.1%	$773
College of William and Mary	$3,760	27%	$810	$50	0.0%	$0	$2,620	5.3%	$132	$6,430	17.2%	$942	$5,794	4.7%	$260	$12,224	10.9%	$1,202
Christopher Newport University	$2,814	20%	$466	$34	0.0%	$0	$1,752	21.7%	$312	$4,600	20.4%	$778	$6,700	5.5%	$350	$11,300	11.1%	$1,128
UVA-Wise	$2,630	17%	$375	$51	3.1%	$2	$1,815	4.3%	$75	$4,496	11.2%	$452	$5,365	2.5%	$132	$9,861	6.3%	$584
James Madison University	$2,382	28%	$522	$38	0.0%	$0	$2,638	3.0%	$78	$5,058	13.5%	$600	$5,966	3.0%	$172	$11,024	7.5%	$772
Longwood University	$3,046	23%	$576	$44	4.8%	$2	$2,787	12.8%	$316	$5,877	17.9%	$894	$5,408	4.5%	$233	$11,285	11.1%	$1,127
Mary Washington College	$3,354	15%	$449	$36	0.0%	$0	$1,298	4.0%	$50	$4,688	11.9%	$499	$5,478	3.0%	$160	$10,166	6.9%	$659
Norfolk State University	$1,890	16%	$262	$30	0.0%	$0	$1,920	17.2%	$282	$3,840	16.5%	$544	$6,098	9.1%	$510	$9,938	11.9%	$1,054
Radford University	$2,456	23%	$452	$20	0.0%	$0	$1,664	6.0%	$94	$4,140	15.2%	$546	$5,660	4.0%	$218	$9,800	8.5%	$764
Virginia Military Institute	$3,856	16%	$532	$36	0.0%	$0	$3,692	6.8%	$235	$7,584	11.3%	$767	$5,266	4.2%	$211	$12,850	8.2%	$978
Virginia State University	$1,888	6%	$108	$0	0.0%	$0	$2,462	21.6%	$438	$4,350	14.4%	$546	$6,008	5.5%	$314	$10,358	9.1%	$860
Richard Bland College	$1,940	17%	$288	$40	0.0%	$0	$100	0.0%	$0	$2,080	16.1%	$288	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,080	16.1%	$288
VA Community College System	$1,774	28%	$390	$95	5.0%	$5	$14	0.7%	$0	$1,883	26.5%	$395	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,883	26.5%	$395
Average 4-Year Institutions [1]	$3,141	19%	$509	$39	0.6%	$0	$1,958	8.5%	$154	$5,135	14.8%	$663	$5,707	5.2%	$282	$10,842	9.5%	$945
Average 2-Year Institutions	$1,857	22%	$339	$67	3.5%	$2	$57	0.1%	$0	$1,981	20.8%	$341	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,981	20.8%	$341
Average All Institutions	$2,990	20%	$489	$43	1.2%	$1	$1,734	8.5%	$136	$4,764	15.1%	$625	$5,707	5.2%	$282	$9,799	9.8%	$874

[1] Average technology fee at the 4-year institutions covers only those institutions that charge a technology fee. Virginia State University does not charge a technology fee and is therefore not included in the average.

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Appendix B

2003-04 Technology Fees

Institutions	Full-Time General Undergraduate Students		Full-Time General Graduate Students	
	Residents	Nonresidents	Residents	Nonresidents
George Mason University	$42.00	$42.00	$42.00	$42.00
Old Dominion University	$42.60	$108.00	$34.80	$90.24
University of Virginia	$45.00	$45.00	$45.00	$45.00
VA Commonwealth University	$41.00	$41.00	$41.00	$41.00
Virginia Tech	$38.00	$38.00	$38.00	$38.00
College of William and Mary	$50.00	$86.00	$54.00	$86.00
Christopher Newport University	$34.00	$34.00	N/A	N/A
UVA-Wise	$50.50	$50.50	N/A	N/A
James Madison University	$38.00	$178.00	$24.00	$192.00
Longwood University	$44.00	$44.00	$44.00	$44.00
Mary Washington College	$36.00	$36.00	$18.00	$18.00
Norfolk State University	$30.00	$30.00	$24.00	$24.00
Radford University	$20.00	$204.00	$68.00	$166.00
Virginia Military Institute	$36.00	$36.00	N/A	N/A
Virginia State University	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Richard Bland College	$40.00	$40.00	N/A	N/A
VA Community College System [1]	$94.50	$94.50	N/A	N/A
Average 4-Year Institutions [2]	$39.08	$69.46	$39.35	$71.48
Average 2-Year Institutions [2]	$67.25	$67.25	N/A	N/A
Average All Institutions [2]	$42.60	$69.19	$39.35	$71.48

[1] Technology fee is $3.15 per credit hour. Amount included here is based on a full-time student taking 30 hours, 15 per semester.

[2] Average at those institutions charging technology fees to full-time students.

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Appendix C
Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees [1]

Institution	2002-03	2003-04	Difference	% Increase
George Mason University				
Student Activity	$157.97	$133.37	($24.60)	-15.6%
Athletic	$340.35	$343.92	$3.57	1.0%
Health Service	$51.25	$59.17	$7.92	15.5%
Debt Service	$292.47	$242.45	($50.02)	-17.1%
Bus	n/a	$2.00	n/a	n/a
Facilities/Bldgs.	$368.63	$224.71	($143.92)	-39.0%
Recreation Facilities	n/a	$90.69	n/a	n/a
Student Unions	n/a	$34.64	n/a	n/a
Capital Outlay	$10.68	$0.00	($10.68)	-100.0%
Aux Central	$43.60	$162.17	$118.57	271.9%
Aux Services	$133.05	$146.88	$13.83	10.4%
	$1,398.00	$1,440.00	$42.00	3.0%
Old Dominion University				
Student Activity	$321.21	$385.30	$64.09	20.0%
Athletic	$590.04	$636.14	$46.10	7.8%
Health Service	$94.00	$96.00	$2.00	2.1%
Debt Service	$172.10	$183.67	$11.57	6.7%
Facilities/Bldgs.	$424.87	$410.31	($14.56)	-3.4%
Contingent Fee	$50.83	$0.00	($50.83)	-100.0%
Transportation Fee	$44.00	$44.00	$0.00	0.0%
Student Union	$144.65	$157.58	$12.93	8.9%
	$1,841.70	$1,913.00	$71.30	3.9%
University of Virginia				
Student Activity	$39.00	$39.00	$0.00	0.0%
Transit	$96.00	$0.00	($96.00)	-100.0%
Debt Service	$158.00	$158.00	$0.00	0.0%
Athletics	$325.00	$388.00	$63.00	19.4%
Bus and Escort	n/a	$106.00	n/a	n/a
Recreational Facilities	$118.00	$139.00	$21.00	17.8%
Student Health	$294.00	$298.00	$4.00	1.4%
tudent Union Operating	$106.00	$141.00	$35.00	33.0%
Student Programming	$26.00	$0.00	($26.00)	-100.0%
Student Radio, WTJU	$6.00	$0.00	($6.00)	-100.0%
	$1,168.00	$1,269.00	$101.00	8.6%
VA Commonwealth University				
Student Activity	$45.00	$52.00	$7.00	15.6%
Health Service	$161.00	$164.00	$3.00	1.9%
Athletics	$310.00	$324.00	$14.00	4.5%
nt Union/Rec. Facilities	$468.00	$476.00	$8.00	1.7%
Student Services	$43.00	$81.00	$38.00	88.4%
king and Transportation	$101.00	$50.00	($51.00)	-50.5%
Contingencies/Reserves	$20.00	$61.00	$41.00	205.0%
Facilities Fund	$13.00	$20.00	$7.00	53.8%
	$1,161.00	$1,228.00	$67.00	5.8%

Institution	2002-03	2003-04	Difference	% Increase
Virginia Tech				
Student Activity	$226.00	$227.00	$1.00	0.4%
Health Service	$187.00	$189.00	$2.00	1.1%
Athletic	$232.00	$232.00	$0.00	0.0%
Bus	$57.00	$66.00	$9.00	15.8%
Hokie Passport	$9.00	$9.00	$0.00	0.0%
Recreational Sports	$143.00	$144.00	$1.00	0.7%
	$854.00	$867.00	$13.00	1.5%
College of William and Mary				
Student Activity	$147.00	$161.00	$14.00	9.5%
Athletic	$865.00	$916.00	$51.00	5.9%
Health Service	$301.00	$311.00	$10.00	3.3%
Debt Service	$256.00	$251.00	($5.00)	-2.0%
Bus	$46.00	$46.00	$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	$295.00	$313.00	$18.00	6.1%
General Aux. Services	$288.00	$314.00	$26.00	9.0%
PC Maintenance	n/a	$16.00	n/a	n/a
Telecom/Network	$290.00	$292.00	$2.00	0.7%
	$2,488.00	$2,620.00	$132.00	5.3%
Christopher Newport University				
Athletic	$866.11	$1,065.11	$199.00	23.0%
Debt Service/Capital Reserve	$144.00	$260.55	$116.55	80.9%
Facilities/Bldgs.	$41.30	$24.24	($17.06)	-41.3%
Student Union	$228.51	$202.14	($26.37)	-11.5%
Student Activity	$160.08	$199.96	$39.88	24.9%
	$1,440.00	$1,752.00	$312.00	21.7%
UVA-Wise				
Student Activity	$39.33	$42.28	$2.95	7.5%
Athletic	$578.55	$629.80	$51.25	8.9%
Health Service	$37.40	$34.66	($2.74)	-7.3%
Debt Service	$199.92	$145.55	($54.37)	-27.2%
Facilities/Bldgs.	$584.47	$679.71	$95.24	16.3%
Publications/Yearbook	$42.80	$9.06	($33.74)	-78.8%
Contingent Fee	$95.70	$87.66	($8.04)	-8.4%
Orientation	$9.57	$8.16	($1.41)	-14.7%
Intramurals	$20.88	$19.25	($1.63)	-7.8%
Student Life Enhancement	$67.86	$81.85	$13.99	20.6%
Discretionary Fund	$4.70	$6.75	$2.05	43.6%
Highland Players	$1.40	$1.10	($0.30)	-21.4%
Student Government	$47.85	$39.56	($8.29)	-17.3%
Outdoor Recreation	$9.57	$8.71	($0.86)	-9.0%
Building Contingency	n/a	$20.90	n/a	n/a
	$1,740.00	$1,815.00	$75.00	4.3%

[1] Comprehensive fees have been allocated to appropriate categories based on prior year expenditure budgets.

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Appendix C (Continued)
Full-Time Undergraduate Mandatory Non-Educational and General Fees [1]

Institution	2002-03	2003-04	Difference	% Increase
James Madison University				
Student Activity	$497.00	$504.00	$7.00	1.4%
Athletics	$801.00	$822.00	$21.00	2.6%
Student Health	$131.00	$137.00	$6.00	4.6%
Indirect Costs	$424.00	$474.00	$50.00	11.8%
Transportation	$54.00	$55.00	$1.00	1.9%
Facilities	$653.00	$646.00	($7.00)	-1.1%
	$2,560.00	$2,638.00	$78.00	3.0%
Longwood University				
Student Activity	$161.00	$161.00	$0.00	0.0%
Athletics	$783.00	$869.00	$86.00	11.0%
Health Service	$113.00	$113.00	$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	$322.00	$428.00	$106.00	32.9%
Facilities/Building	$9.00	$15.00	$6.00	66.7%
Auxiliary Services	$477.00	$594.00	$117.00	24.5%
Parking/Transportation	$65.00	$93.00	$28.00	43.1%
Recreation/Intramurals	$44.00	$38.00	($6.00)	-13.6%
Social/Cultural	$72.00	$73.00	$1.00	1.4%
Student Services	$143.00	$127.00	($16.00)	-11.2%
Telecommunications	$222.00	$207.00	($15.00)	-6.8%
Technology Services	$60.00	$69.00	$9.00	15.0%
	$2,471.00	$2,787.00	$316.00	12.8%
Mary Washington College				
Telecom (Resident)	$228.00	$228.00	$0.00	0.0%
Student Activities/Parking	$159.00	$209.00	$50.00	31.4%
Athletics	$346.00	$346.00	$0.00	0.0%
Debt Service	$394.00	$394.00	$0.00	0.0%
Student Organizations	$121.00	$121.00	$0.00	0.0%
	$1,248.00	$1,298.00	$50.00	4.0%
Norfolk State University				
Student Activity	$178.00	$196.00	$18.00	10.1%
Athletic	$1,045.00	$1,127.00	$82.00	7.8%
Health Service	$45.00	$49.00	$4.00	8.9%
Debt Service	$44.00	$47.00	$3.00	6.8%
Student Center Debt Fee	n/a	$200.00	n/a	n/a
Contingent	$83.00	$64.00	($19.00)	-22.9%
Student Center	$63.00	$63.00	$0.00	0.0%
Auxiliary Security Srv	$139.00	$128.00	($11.00)	-7.9%
Transportation	$41.00	$46.00	$5.00	12.2%
	$1,638.00	$1,920.00	$282.00	17.2%

Institution	2002-03	2003-04	Difference	% Increase
Radford University				
Student Activity	$104.00	$102.00	($2.00)	-1.9%
Athletic	$494.00	$514.00	$20.00	4.0%
Health Service	$161.00	$170.00	$9.00	5.6%
Debt Service	$80.00	$80.00	$0.00	0.0%
Bus/Transportation	n/a	$40.00	n/a	n/a
Facilities/Bldgs.	$573.00	$367.00	($206.00)	-36.0%
Student Union	$158.00	$185.00	$27.00	17.1%
Recreation Complex	n/a	$206.00	n/a	n/a
	$1,570.00	$1,664.00	$94.00	6.0%
Virginia Military Institute				
Student Activity	$1,121.00	$1,155.00	$34.00	3.0%
Athletic	$949.00	$978.00	$29.00	3.1%
Health Service	$152.00	$156.00	$4.00	2.6%
Barber Shop	$93.00	$96.00	$3.00	3.2%
Laundry/Pressing	$227.00	$232.00	$5.00	2.2%
Uniforms	$915.00	$1,075.00	$160.00	17.5%
	$3,457.00	$3,692.00	$235.00	6.8%
Virginia State University				
Student Activity	$318.00	$320.00	$2.00	0.6%
Athletic	$502.00	$528.00	$26.00	5.2%
Health Service	$140.00	$152.00	$12.00	8.6%
Debt Service	$300.00	$300.00	$0.00	0.0%
Facilities/Bldgs.	$200.00	$220.00	$20.00	10.0%
Security	$132.00	$130.00	($2.00)	-1.5%
Auxiliary Enterprise Surcharge[2]	$250.00	$524.00	$274.00	109.6%
Rogers Stadium Fee	n/a	$76.00	n/a	n/a
Contingent/Misc./ Facilities Mgt	$142.00	$170.00	$28.00	19.7%
Radio Station	$40.00	$42.00	$2.00	5.0%
	$2,024.00	$2,462.00	$438.00	21.6%
Richard Bland College				
Student Activity	$40.00	$44.00	$4.00	10.0%
Athletic	$8.00	$4.00	($4.00)	-50.0%
Administration/Indirect Costs	$20.00	$20.00	$0.00	0.0%
Parking	$32.00	$32.00	$0.00	0.0%
	$100.00	$100.00	$0.00	0.0%
VA Community College System				
Overhead Recovery	$14.10	$14.10	$0.00	0.0%

[1] Comprehensive fees have been allocated to appropriate categories based on prior year expenditure budgets.

[2] A new fee implemented in Spring 2003. The listed $250 was charged to in-state students. Out-of-state students were charged for $150. Starting in FY04, all students are charged for $524 on an annual basis.

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Appendix D-1

2002-04 Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2002-03				2003-04							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board [2]	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	3,210	1,398	5,731	10,339	3,672	14.4%	1,440	3.0%	5,881	2.6%	10,993	6.3%
ODU	2,602	1,842	5,346	9,790	3,015	15.9%	1,913	3.9%	5,513	3.1%	10,441	6.6%
UVA	3,812	1,168	5,231	10,211	4,695	23.2%	1,269	8.6%	5,591	6.9%	11,555	13.2%
VCU	3,057	1,161	5,750	9,968	3,641	19.1%	1,228	5.8%	6,723	16.9%	11,592	16.3%
VT	3,482	854	4,132	8,468	4,228	21.4%	867	1.5%	4,146	0.3%	9,241	9.1%
W&M	3,000	2,488	5,534	11,022	3,810	27.0%	2,620	5.3%	5,794	4.7%	12,224	10.9%
CNU	2,382	1,440	6,350	10,172	2,848	19.6%	1,752	21.7%	6,700	5.5%	11,300	11.1%
UVA-Wise	2,304	1,740	5,233	9,277	2,681	16.3%	1,815	4.3%	5,365	2.5%	9,861	6.3%
JMU	1,898	2,560	5,794	10,252	2,420	27.5%	2,638	3.0%	5,966	3.0%	11,024	7.5%
LU	2,512	2,471	5,176	10,159	3,090	23.0%	2,787	12.8%	5,408	4.5%	11,285	11.1%
MWC	2,941	1,248	5,318	9,507	3,390	15.3%	1,298	4.0%	5,478	3.0%	10,166	6.9%
NSU	1,658	1,638	5,588	8,884	1,920	15.8%	1,920	17.2%	6,098	9.1%	9,938	11.9%
RU	2,024	1,570	5,442	9,036	2,476	22.3%	1,664	6.0%	5,660	4.0%	9,800	8.5%
VMI	3,360	3,457	5,055	11,872	3,892	15.8%	3,692	6.8%	5,266	4.2%	12,850	8.2%
VSU[3]	1,780	2,024	5,694	9,498	1,888	6.1%	2,462	21.6%	6,008	5.5%	10,358	9.1%
RBC	1,692	100	N/A	1,792	1,980	17.0%	100	0.0%	N/A	N/A	2,080	16.1%
VCCS [4]	1,474	14	N/A	1,488	1,868	26.8%	14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	1,883	26.5%
Avg. Senior Insts.	2,668	1,804	5,425	9,897	3,178	19.1%	1,958	8.5%	5,707	5.2%	10,842	9.5%
Avg. 2-Yr Insts.	1,583	57	N/A	1,640	1,924	21.6%	57	0.0%	N/A	N/A	1,981	20.8%
Avg. All Insts.	2,540	1,598	5,425	8,926	3,030	19.3%	1,734	8.5%	5,707	5.2%	9,799	9.8%

[1] Includes mid-year increases in Spring 2003.

[2] Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.

[3] In Spring 2003, VSU had a mid-year mandatory non-E&G fee increase instead of a mid-year tuition increase as other Virginia institutions did.

[4] Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from $0.00 to $160.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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Appendix D-2

2002-04 Full-Time Nonresident Undergraduate Student Charges

Institutions	2002-03				2003-04							
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Average Room and Board	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Average Room and Board [2]	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	12,510	1,398	5,731	19,639	13,512	8.0%	1,440	3.0%	5,881	2.6%	20,833	6.1%
ODU	11,632	1,842	5,346	18,820	12,165	4.6%	1,913	3.9%	5,513	3.1%	19,591	4.1%
UVA	19,022	1,168	5,231	25,421	20,715	8.9%	1,269	8.6%	5,591	6.9%	27,575	8.5%
VCU	14,027	1,161	5,750	20,938	15,985	14.0%	1,228	5.8%	6,723	16.9%	23,936	14.3%
VT	13,098	854	4,132	18,084	14,162	8.1%	867	1.5%	4,146	0.3%	19,175	6.0%
W&M	17,204	2,488	5,534	25,226	18,596	8.1%	2,620	5.3%	5,794	4.7%	27,010	7.1%
CNU	8,964	1,440	6,350	16,754	10,548	17.7%	1,752	21.7%	6,700	5.5%	19,000	13.4%
UVA-Wise	10,064	1,740	5,233	17,037	11,568	14.9%	1,815	4.3%	5,365	2.5%	18,748	10.0%
JMU	9,082	2,560	5,794	17,436	10,642	17.2%	2,638	3.0%	5,966	3.0%	19,246	10.4%
LU	8,438	2,471	5,176	16,085	9,041	7.1%	2,787	12.8%	5,408	4.5%	17,236	7.2%
MWC	10,129	1,144	5,318	16,591	11,138	10.0%	1,194	4.4%	5,478	3.0%	17,810	7.3%
NSU	10,065	1,638	5,588	17,291	11,340	12.7%	1,920	17.2%	6,098	9.1%	19,358	12.0%
RU	8,472	1,570	5,442	15,484	9,538	12.6%	1,664	6.0%	5,660	4.0%	16,862	8.9%
VMI	15,180	3,457	5,055	23,692	16,604	9.4%	3,692	6.8%	5,266	4.2%	25,562	7.9%
VSU[3]	8,474	1,924	5,694	16,092	8,798	3.8%	2,462	28.0%	6,008	5.5%	17,268	7.3%
RBC	7,360	100	N/A	7,460	8,372	13.8%	100	0.0%	N/A	N/A	8,472	13.6%
VCCS[4]	5,852	14	N/A	5,866	6,292	7.5%	14	0.0%	N/A	N/A	6,306	7.5%
Avg. Senior Insts.	11,757	1,790	5,425	18,973	12,957	10.2%	1,951	9.0%	5,707	5.2%	20,614	8.7%
Avg. 2-Yr Insts.	6,606	57	N/A	6,663	7,332	11.0%	57	0.0%	N/A	N/A	7,389	10.9%
Avg. All Insts.	11,151	1,586	5,425	17,524	12,295	10.3%	1,728	8.9%	5,707	5.2%	19,058	8.8%

[1] Includes mid-year increases in Spring 2003.

[2] Charges listed here represent the weighted average double occupancy room charge and the maximum weekly meal plan offered, not necessarily the plan used by most students.

[3] In Spring 2003, VSU had a mid-year mandatory non-E&G fee increase instead of a mid-year tuition increase as other Virginia institutions did.

[4] Other mandatory fees vary by institution, ranging from $0.00 to $160.50 per academic year, and are not included in this summary.

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Appendix D-3

2002-04 Full-Time Resident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2002-03			2003-04					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	3,798	1,398	5,196	4,440	16.9%	1,440	3.0%	5,880	13.2%
ODU	3,981	1,501	5,482	4,240	6.5%	1,558	3.8%	5,798	5.8%
UVA	4,878	1,168	6,046	6,587	35.0%	1,269	8.6%	7,856	29.9%
VCU	4,959	1,145	6,104	5,818	17.3%	1,212	5.9%	7,030	15.2%
VT	5,177	854	6,031	6,077	17.4%	867	1.5%	6,944	15.1%
W&M	4,050	2,488	6,538	4,912	21.3%	2,620	5.3%	7,532	15.2%
JMU	3,291	624	3,915	4,176	26.9%	648	3.8%	4,824	23.2%
LU	3,916	2,471	6,387	4,796	22.5%	2,787	12.8%	7,583	18.7%
MWC	2,831	616	3,447	3,158	11.6%	658	6.8%	3,816	10.7%
NSU	3,695	1,638	5,333	4,104	11.1%	1,920	17.2%	6,024	13.0%
RU	2,964	1,570	4,534	3,498	18.0%	1,664	6.0%	5,162	13.9%
VSU[2]	2,716	2,024	4,740	2,884	6.2%	2,462	21.6%	5,346	12.8%
Average	3,855	1,458	5,313	4,557	18.2%	1,592	9.2%	6,150	15.8%

[1] Includes mid-year increases in Spring 2003.

[2] In Spring 2003, VSU had a mid-year mandatory non-E&G fee increase instead of a mid-year tuition increase as other Virginia institutions did.

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Appendix D-4

2002-04 Full-Time Nonresident Graduate Student Charges

Institutions	2002-03			2003-04					
	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Total	Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	Percent Increase	Total	Percent Increase
GMU	12,510	1,398	13,908	13,512	8.0%	1,440	3.0%	14,952	7.5%
ODU	12,573	1,501	14,074	13,082	4.0%	1,558	3.8%	14,640	4.0%
UVA	17,968	1,168	19,136	18,695	4.0%	1,269	8.6%	19,964	4.3%
VCU	14,027	1,145	15,172	15,985	14.0%	1,212	5.9%	17,197	13.3%
VT	8,412	854	9,266	9,796	16.5%	867	1.5%	10,663	15.1%
W&M	15,884	2,488	18,372	16,576	4.4%	2,620	5.3%	19,196	4.5%
JMU	11,787	624	12,411	13,872	17.7%	648	3.8%	14,520	17.0%
LU	9,724	2,471	12,195	10,629	9.3%	2,787	12.8%	13,416	10.0%
MWC	7,547	616	8,163	8,180	8.4%	658	6.8%	8,838	8.3%
NSU	13,355	1,638	14,993	15,000	12.3%	1,920	17.2%	16,920	12.9%
RU	6,934	1,570	8,504	7,866	13.4%	1,664	6.0%	9,530	12.1%
VSU[2]	9,314	1,924	11,238	9,680	3.9%	2,462	28.0%	12,142	8.0%
Average	11,670	1,450	13,119	12,739	9.2%	1,592	9.8%	14,331	9.2%

[1] Includes mid-year increases in Spring 2003.

[2] In Spring 2003, VSU had a mid-year mandatory non-E&G fee increase instead of a mid-year tuition increase as other Virginia institutions did.

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Appendix D-5

2002-04 Resident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2002-03 Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]	2002-03 Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	2002-03 Total	2003-04 Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	2003-04 Percent Increase	2003-04 Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	2003-04 Percent Increase	2003-04 Total	2003-04 Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	7,922	1,393	9,315	8,831	11.5%	1,431	2.7%	10,262	10.2%
UVA									
Law[2]	19,810	1,202	21,012	22,495	13.6%	1,303	8.4%	23,798	13.3%
Medicine[3]	17,395	1,274	18,669	21,111	21.4%	1,375	7.9%	22,486	20.4%
VCU									
Medicine[3]	12,136	1,195	13,331	18,761	54.6%	1,262	5.6%	20,023	50.2%
Dentistry[4]	17,579	1,230	18,809	19,519	11.0%	1,297	5.4%	20,816	10.7%
Pharmacy (PharmD)[5]	10,318	1,195	11,513	14,589	41.4%	1,262	5.6%	15,851	37.7%
VT									
Vet Medicine	9,740	854	10,594	10,879	11.7%	867	1.5%	11,746	10.9%
W&M									
Law	8,632	2,868	11,500	9,974	15.5%	3,185	11.1%	13,159	14.4%
Average Law	12,121	1,821	13,942	13,767	13.6%	1,973	8.3%	15,740	12.9%
Average Medicine	14,766	1,235	16,000	19,936	35.0%	1,319	6.8%	21,255	32.8%

[1] Includes mid-year increases in Spring 2003.

[2] The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year law students.

[3] The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year medical students.

[4] Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

[5] The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year pharmacy students.

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Appendix D-6

2002-04 Nonresident First Professional Student Charges

Institutions	2002-03 Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees [1]	2002-03 Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	2002-03 Total	2003-04 Tuition and Mandatory E&G Fees	2003-04 Percent Increase	2003-04 Mandatory Non-E&G Fees	2003-04 Percent Increase	2003-04 Total	2003-04 Percent Increase
GMU									
Law	18,031	1,393	19,424	18,981	5.3%	1,431	2.7%	20,412	5.1%
UVA									
Law	26,150	1,202	27,352	27,898	6 7%	1,303	8.4%	29,201	6.8%
Medicine	29,678	1,274	30,952	33,161	11.7%	1,375	7.9%	34,536	11.6%
VCU									
Medicine[3]	30,461	1,195	31,656	34,629	13.7%	1,262	5.6%	35,891	13.4%
Dentistry[4]	32,598	1,230	33,828	36,331	11.5%	1,297	5.4%	37,628	11.2%
Pharmacy (PharmD)[5]	19,962	1,195	21,157	22,899	14.7%	1,262	5.6%	24,161	14.2%
VT									
Vet Medicine[3]	24,958	854	25,812	27,049	8.4%	867	1.5%	27,916	8.2%
W&M									
Law	18,822	2,868	21,690	20,214	7.4%	3,185	11.1%	23,399	7.9%
Average Law	21,001	1,821	22,822	22,364	6.5%	1,973	8.3%	24,337	6.6%
Average Medicine	30,070	1,235	31,304	33,695	12.7%	1,319	6.8%	35,214	12.5%

[1] Includes mid-year increases in Spring 2003.

[2] The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year law students.

[3] The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year medical students.

[4] Tuition and fees listed are for first year dental students. Fees vary by student level.

[5] The tuition and mandatory E&G fee totals are for first year pharmacy students.

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Appendix E-1

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Major Public Universities

2002-03		Estimated 2003-04	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. Vermont	$8,994	1. Vermont	$9,875
2. Pennsylvania	$8,382	2. Pennsylvania	$9,203
3. New Hampshire	$8,130	3. New Hampshire	$8,927
4. Michigan	$7,485	4. Michigan	$8,219
5. New Jersey	$7,308	5. New Jersey	$8,024
6. Illinois	$6,704	6. Illinois	$7,361
7. Massachusetts	$6,482	7. Massachusetts	$7,117
8. Minnesota	$6,280	8. Minnesota	$6,895
9. Connecticut	$6,154	9. Connecticut	$6,757
10. Rhode Island	$5,854	10. Rhode Island	$6,428
11. Maryland	$5,670	11. Maryland	$6,226
12. Delaware	$5,640	12. Delaware	$6,193
18. South Carolina	$4,984	16. Virginia	$5,964
20. Virginia	$4,595	19. South Carolina	$5,472
30. Kentucky	$3,974	30. Kentucky	$4,363
33. North Carolina	$3,856	33. North Carolina	$4,234
49. Florida	$2,581	49. Florida	$2,834

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Appendix E-2

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Public Colleges and State Universities

2002-03		Estimated 2003-04	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Jersey	$6,533	1. New Jersey	$7,186
2. New Hampshire	$5,995	2. New Hampshire	$6,595
3. Ohio	$5,920	3. Ohio	$6,512
4. Pennsylvania	$5,532	4. Pennsylvania	$6,085
5. Vermont	$5,374	5. Vermont	$5,911
6. Maryland	$5,148	6. Maryland	$5,663
7. Michigan	$4,891	7. Michigan	$5,380
8. Illinois	$4,606	8. Illinois	$5,067
9. Connecticut	$4,556	9. Virginia	$5,023
10. Indiana	$4,468	10. Connecticut	$5,012
11. South Carolina	$4,340	11. Indiana	$4,915
12. Virginia	$4,195	12. South Carolina	$4,774
24. Mississippi	$3,531	24. Mississippi	$3,884
31. Kentucky	$3,205	31. Kentucky	$3,526
37. North Carolina	$2,677	37. North Carolina	$2,945
38. Georgia	$2,593	38. Georgia	$2,866

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Appendix E-3

Tuition and Fees in Selected States

Public Community Colleges

2002-03		Estimated 2003-04	
States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees	States Ranked	Tuition and Mandatory Fees
1. New Hampshire	$4,429	1. New Hampshire	$4,797
2. Vermont	$3,312	2. Vermont	$3,587
3. Minnesota	$3,049	3. Minnesota	$3,302
5. Indiana	$2,957	5. Indiana	$3,202
5. Wisconsin	$2,902	5. Wisconsin	$3,143
6. Massachusetts	$2,861	6. Massachusetts	$3,098
7. New York	$2,855	7. New York	$3,092
8. Iowa	$2,670	8. Iowa	$2,892
9. Maryland	$2,564	9. Maryland	$2,777
10. New Jersey	$2,524	10. New Jersey	$2,733
12. South Carolina	$2,343	12. South Carolina	$2,537
33. Florida	$1,576	30. Virginia	$1,883
38. Kentucky	$1,536	34. Florida	$1,707
41. Mississippi	$1,396	39. Kentucky	$1,663
44. Virginia	$1,304	42. Mississippi	$1,512
45. North Carolina	$1,096	45. North Carolina	$1,187

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Appendix F

Capital Fee to Out-of-State Students*

Institutions	Undergraduate	Graduate
George Mason University	$41.00	$41.00
Old Dominion University	$50.00	$50.00
University of Virginia	$50.00	$50.00
Virginia Commonwealth University	$40.00	$40.00
Virginia Tech	$50.00	$50.00
College of William and Mary	$50.00	$50.00
Christopher Newport University	$50.00	$50.00
UVA-Wise	$50.00	$50.00
James Madison University	$50.00	$40.00
Longwood University	$25.00	$25.00
Mary Washington College	$50.00	$30.00
Norfolk State University	$51.00	$40.80
Radford University	$50.00	$50.00
Virginia Military Institute	$60.00	$60.00
Virginia State University	$50.00	$50.00
Richard Bland College	$45.00	$45.00
VA Community College System	$45.00	$45.00
Average 4-Year Institutions	$47.80	$45.12
Average 2-Year Institutions	$45.00	$45.00
Average All Institutions	$47.47	$45.11

Note *New fee charged to out-of-state students starting in FY04. Revenue generated from this fee shall be paid to the Virginia College of Buildng Authority for debt service on bonds issued under the 21st Century Program.

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